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A SNARE AND A DELUSION.
Last night, by a vote of 64 to 24, the United States Senate passed the resolution, already passed by the House, amending the Constitution so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote. The Bristow amendment, giving to the Federal Government supervision of such elections, was adopted by the deciding vote of the Vice-President, the vote of the Senate standing 44 to 44.
The proposed amendment will now be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and must be adopted by three-fourths of these Legislatures before it can be effective. It is said that twenty-nine States have already "demanded" this change in the Constitution, but they will now have to act de novo, we suppose, and it is to be hoped that they will recover their judgment before agreeing to so mischievous a change in the character of our Government. Nothing is to be gained for the cause of good government, certainly nothing is to be gained by the Southern States, in adopting a measure which would make the Federal Government more intimate than it has ever been in deciding the question of who shall represent the States in the United States Senate; for it is the State, as such, and not the people of the State, that is represented in the Upper House of Congress.
The direct election of Senators is one of the fads of the politicians of this later day, and once the people have had the opportunity of studying this question, now that their representatives in their Legislatures are to act upon it, we believe that they will prefer to abide by the old ways and refuse to give their support to a measure which takes a great deal from the States and gives the people of the State nothing, absolutely nothing, that is worth having.

SILENT CANDIDATES.
The Gordonsville Gazette says that there are three candidates for the State Senate from the district in which Gordonsville is situated and one candidate for the House. So far as the Gazette knows, and so far as we know, none of these would-be legislators has spoken or published any views on the important matters that should come up before the next General Assembly. Our contemporary well says that "this thing of electing representatives to make laws who do not tell their constituents how they stand on important questions that should be made laws or amended or repealed, is all wrong."

The Gazette thinks that the voters should elect only those who favor the abolition of the fee system, the reduction of the cost of recording a \$300 deed from \$3.25 to about \$1.50 and who will vote to put more convicts on the roads. "The people," says the Gazette, "ask a square deal."

The Gazette is right. These candidates, as well as all others in other counties, should take a firm and frank stand on the matters stated by our contemporary.

MAKING FACES AT MR. BRYAN.
"It is a great pity that the only disturbing element in the Democratic party to-day is Mr. Bryan," says the Washington Herald; but there must be some mistake about that. Mr. Bryan is a disturbing element in the Democratic party; impossible, for is it not true that Mr. Bryan is the Democratic party? Has he not made it what it is? Has he not dominated it for fifteen years? Hasn't it done what he told it to do? Besides, the Herald admits that "unquestionably Mr. Bryan is entitled to his opinions, and if that be true, why should objection be made to the opinions he expresses in his newspaper and in all other newspapers that will carry them every week? Why should Mr. Bryan conceal his thoughts about Mr. Underwood or Mr. Anybody Else?"

If it be true, as the Herald says, that "he seems more than anxious to create a reaction," and "is utterly oblivious, apparently, to the fact that the harmonious and effective management of the House since the Democrats came into control has surprised not only the opposition, but the entire country," what has that got to do with it when we once admit, which nobody can deny, that "unquestionably Mr. Bryan is entitled to his opinions"? Of course, Mr. Bryan is all wrong; he has never been right, and the chances are that he never will be right; but that is no reason why he should not express his opinions; nor, judging from the past, is it any reason why we should support him in any opinions that he may express. A cause of stumbling ever since he got his fangs into the party, we can't blame him now that he should refuse to loosen his hold. We are watching The Commoner grow every week, and there is no doubt that he still has a majority of the boys with him and that he is going to use them for his purposes, patriotic and other.

THE GARTER.
The Prince of Wales was invested with the Order of the Garter in the throne room at Windsor Castle last Saturday, the King buckling the blue velvet affair upon the left leg of his son, after which there was a brief religious service. The Order of the

Garter was instituted by Edward III, 560 years ago, and it is regarded as the highest order of chivalry in Great Britain.
The story is that the Countess of Salisbury let fall her garter while dancing with the King, and that the King stooped quickly to pick it up. This occasioned some indelicate jokes, which caused the Countess to withdraw. The King exclaimed, angrily: "Honi soit qui mal y pense!" ("Shame to him who evil thinks"), and added that he would make this blue ribbon so glorious that all the courtiers would desire it. That is a very good story, but it is not true, as the order was, in fact, founded in honor of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, Saint Edward the Confessor and Saint George, which is quite a different matter.
Either way, however, it is worth having, not that the garter bestowed is of any practical use, but because it preserves an ancient custom, and is only given to those who are worthy of it on account of high estate, noble achievement or good character.

THE SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA.
The Senatorial election in North Carolina is beginning to warm up with the weather. Senator Simmons is "sawing wood," as they say down in the Valley of Humility; Governor Kitchin has been travelling around the State a great deal making excellent speeches about one thing and another; Chief Justice Clark recently delivered an address at the Elton College commencement on National issues that has caused a great deal of talk among the masses; former Governors Jarvis and Glenn came out for Aycock, who is possessing his soul in patience ready for the call which it is hoped the people of the State which he has honored by his service, and now it is said that General Julian S. Carr may enter the race.

Simmons is a little off on lumber, Clark is disposed to exceed the speed limit in reaching after the things which all the alleged "progressives" insist are necessary to the safety of the country, and Kitchin has been abundantly rewarded for all that he has done for the State. It would look to an unprejudiced outsider without any axes to grind that if the North Carolinians are entirely at themselves when the primary election is held they will make the choice of Aycock so nearly unanimous that there will be no second choice; indeed it would be a great triumph of good politics if all the rest should withdraw in his favor on the ground that what North Carolina needs in the Senate at Washington is North Carolina's strongest and best man, and his name is Aycock.

TRIMMED TO SUIT OUR TASTE.
Our most respectful compliments to Mary Bushnell Cheney, of South Manchester, Connecticut, for her cruel but entirely just treatment of Dr. Charles Hopkins Clark, the distinguished editor of the Hartford Courant. She has made him "look like thirty cents," and his Puritan newspaper assume the likeness of a mud fence.

At the last session of the Connecticut Legislature a bill was introduced extending the property-holding women of that State the right to vote on questions of municipal expenditures. The bill was defeated. It is admitted by Mrs. Cheney that it was probably not as well drawn as it should have been; but she contends that "the whole question was met and discussed in a foolish and indifferent manner by our worthy Senators," who "treated it as a jesting matter, as men always have done, and gave it the cold shoulder without conscientious thought"; and the Abou Ben Adhem of the Courant led all the rest in his trifling with the subject. Mrs. Cheney's letter to the Courant is somewhat personal in tone, but none too personal to suit us, as it exposes Dr. Clark in a way we have hoped he would be exposed by somebody for his resistance to one of the most forward movements of the day. She tells the editor that "this subject is a large one, a question of great public policy, not to be treated with a sneer or a horse-laugh. It is no jest, no matter of mere foolish strife between men and women," and that it "is serious to find men using against their mothers and wives and sisters the disgusting weapon of cheap wit, and discussing with a frivolous sneer a subject which demands deliberate study and a sense of justice." Then, becoming more personal, Mrs. Cheney fires this bombshell into his very vitals:

"The present editor of the Courant (the same being the Hon. Charles Hopkins Clark) is a gentleman, who, whatever he may venture to say of women as a class, will always meet a woman—an individual woman who respects herself and him—with courtesy and kindness. And yet he will allow himself for years to allude to this public question in a tone of contempt which is as unworthy of it and of him, and to use old, worn-out, ridiculous arguments as if they were logical and good, reasoning ammunition."

We should think so; but what is the poor man to do? What has he done, in fact, in reply to this fearful arraignment of him and his miserable course except to plead that he read a tract by Dr. Bushnell years ago against "The Reform Against Nature," and "all through his youth and early manhood enjoyed the invaluable and delightful companionship of Dr. Bushnell." Q. E. D.? He then pleads that General Hawley and Charles Dudley Warner educated him in the newspaper business, that they were opposed to the movement, that "the traditions of the paper are all against the revolutionary project, and so are the convictions of those now in charge." It was to be expected, of course, with such a start as this that the editor would introduce the threadbare thought about "breaking down

the barriers between the sexes and demonstrating the mistake of the Almighty"—this a favorite trick because it is regarded as unanswerable, and it is, in a sense—and then as a last resort the editor proceeds to divide the advocates of woman suffrage into several classes. Naturally, and to plead that the Courant has never refused assistance to any good cause that has come along. As if he would smash Mrs. Cheney and all her set the editor exposes himself in this way:

"Beside those who think it has come time to forget the distinction of the sexes and those who believe the ballot would bring relief to the overworked, there is still another class, usually most forward, and that is those who are for the break-up of society, call them socialists, anarchists, free-lovers, anything you may, but find one of those discontents and you find a sufficient Talk of race suicide and the divorce courts, why, in nine times out of ten it is the childless and the Back-from-Renoists who are shouting for the ballot. There has never been in the Courant any purpose to treat woman otherwise than with respect, but if the paper has exhibited 'contempt' for the cause, it at least cannot be accused of hypocrisy."

As Associate Justice Bradley would say, that appears to be allunde, Mrs. Cheney is not a socialist or an anarchist or a free-lover or back from Reno or anything of the sort, and the women who have been associated with her do not belong to any of these classes or sets in society. All the woman suffragettes we know are very highly respected, and the women behind the movement in Connecticut are all respectable and responsible members of society, most of them, we have no doubt, of the purest strain of Puritan and Pilgrim blood. Instead of trying to damn their cause by saying that there are bad women and women who do not deserve consideration interested in the movement, why not give the good ones among them credit for being sincere and clean and honorable in their purpose? Why try to dismiss them with a horse-laugh? What would become of the Courant's own political party if all the rascals in it were sent to the penitentiary? Why not think a bit about how this party fastened negro suffrage on the South, and gave every negro man, without regard to his fitness, the right to vote in all matters affecting the civilization of the Huguenot, the Cavalier and the Puritan, as a famous negro-lover of Massachusetts expressed it after the venture had been made.

Pardon this diversion. What we are particularly delighted with is the way in which Mrs. Cheney has trimmed the Hon. Charles Hopkins Clark, and with his reply, by courtesy, to her crushing indictment. Still possessing a great deal of the old Adam, he pleads as our first parent pleaded when he said "the woman beguiled me and I did eat," that General Hawley (who, by the way, was a North Carolinian) and Charles Dudley Warner educated him against the movement. Again, our most respectful congratulations to Mary Bushnell Cheney.

WANTED: WHITE IMMIGRATION.
Miss Rosa B. Cooley, Superintendent of the Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School on St. Helena Island, told the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Boston the other day, in speaking of "The Regeneration of the Colored People in the Rural South," that negroes are needed in the rural South, and that if conditions are made attractive for them there they will remain. In the community of St. Helena Island, which lies off the coast of South Carolina, there is a population of 6,000 negroes and 50 whites. Surely, one would have to be greedy to want more negroes than that.

But what about the whites? Why is it that the reformers give so little attention to them and their needs? "The rural South" ought to be larger than the negroes that remain there, and we should like to see the colored people thinned out, considerably for their own good, and their places taken by an active white industrial population. What the South needs more than anything else just now is a large, increased white population of desirable immigrants, German, Scotch, Irish, Swede, north of Italy Italians, or of any other people who would be producers and would strengthen the native stock by their intelligent industry. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of fine land in Virginia that are now lying fallow because there is nobody to work them; and nothing better could happen to this State than the settlement on its present waste places of half a million new white people of the sturdy sort that redeemed this territory from the wilderness.

LARGE EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.
The process of peeping into the Government books is making a lot of hilarity in Washington, declares the Boston Herald. It may be that most of the disclosures are small, but they are still interesting. They are keeping 30,000 Government clerks in the departments and offices entertained at the expense of officers and former officers. It is possible that this petty wastefulness will aggregate so great an amount that it will make a campaign issue for the Democrats.

There is something amusing in almost every page of the testimony taken by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department. The capers of the commission appointed some two years ago to "investigate thoroughly the subject of time recorders," and consisting of Postmasters D. C. Owen, of Milwaukee; Harry Bacharach, of Atlantic City, and George W. Boan, of Tampa, and Post-Office Inspector John R. Harrison are most amusing.

Owen turned in a bill for \$2 for barber's services. He had a face massage, an egg shampoo, dandruff-

cide on his head, an eyebrow cut and the services of a manœuvre, surely. Bacharach piled up accounts for \$3.05 lunches and for breakfasts and dinners in due proportion. Owen ate up \$3.38 worth of food every day, and kept it up; forty-eight days. Bacharach on a time limit of thirty-eight days put away \$4.74 for sustenance every twenty-four hours. Boan averaged \$10.03 on the menu for fifty-three days. One day when Lacharach was living high at the most fashionable hotels in Washington he had breakfast that cost \$2.10, luncheon that cost \$2.65 and dinner that cost \$3.20. At the same time, Boan was breakfasting at \$1.75, lunching at \$2.50 and dining at \$3.80.

They ran up other expenses on a similar scale. The investigation of the Congressional committee has caused these men much discomfort, and it is likely that in making out their expense accounts hereafter they will be more frugal. Some of these men doubtless lunch at their clubs or in dairy lunches at 15 cents the meal. "Sporting" at the expense of the Government and paying out of one's private pocket are different, of course, for it is a fundamental principle of officeholders that the Government owes them all they can get out of it.

Evidently the safety razor is both-ering the barbers of Spain. They charge only six cents for a shave, nine cents for a haircut and eighty-five cents for a month's service of shaving and haircutting as often as desired. China is about the only country where the safety razor is not making inroads, for the Chinese cannot break away from their belief that a man must not shave himself.

Do rich men "smoke the labels" of their cigars? A Federal Government inspector thinks so. He has examined the stocks in a number of stores in New York that cater to the trade of rich men. In practically all of them he has found inferior cigars packed under the labels and in the boxes of superior brands. The agents believe that few men know the difference in cigars after they have passed the ten-cent grade, but they insist on having a certain brand with a certain sort of band, and are willing to pay 25 or 50 cents for the brand and the band.

It used to be thought that the "Merry Widow" waltz was unique, but what of the "staircase" waltz by the author of the same "Dis Lustige Witwe"? In this waltz, the music of which throws one into an ecstasy of delight, the waltzing couple actually waltz up a staircase, one step at a time.

We must insist that there is nothing that so inflames the temperature as to see ladies in the street cars or on the sidewalk chewing gum, when the mercury is soaring among the upper nineties. Will they not be willing to chew the cud at home, instead of disturbing the community with the jaw motion in public when the weather is really hot?

It is 16 to 1 that the President will have a great time at his silver wedding next week.

Mobile has adopted the commission form of municipal government. After a while Richmond will take the same step. The business of a city ought to be managed in the most business-like way.

It was so hot yesterday that the alligators at the Westmoreland did not come ashore to bask in the sunshine, and such sunshine! There was never any other sunshine like the sunshine in Richmond.

A fair description of the famous Kolb Gem watermelon is that it was made to ship, and not to eat; but it is so much better than the melons grown in Texas that it should always command a premium in that State.

Says the Montgomery Advertiser: "When you pass a dog he barks loud enough for you to hear him. But his master, sitting on the front porch, confides something in low tones to his wife about you, which if known would cause a row."

But somebody is always saying things about Frank Glass, and it is really better that it should be spoken in low tones, rather than after the manner of the missionary who attended to him in a recent address from the pulpit.

If the artist of the Montgomery Advertiser will think about it a minute he will admit that it is bad form to surmount a bale of cotton with a farmer smoking a cigar. That sort of recklessness would increase the rate of insurance.

In using the telephone, before saying "Who is this?" make it a rule to say who you are first, as, for example: "This is Miss Blank; I wish to speak to Mr. Blanker." It is just as easy to do it in this way as in the other form, and especially in hot weather it would be so much more comfortable.

Judge Gary, of the Steel Trust, is spoken of by the Brooklyn Eagle as the "co-respondent" in the case of the Steel Trust and the Tennessee Coal and Iron concern. That description ought to stick.

The Pilgrimage to Mount Vernon under the immediate direction of that patriotic crusader, President William H. White, has not been abandoned, but simply postponed until some time in October, when it is hoped the weather will be a little more comfortable.

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Daily Queries and Answers

State Flowers.
What are the names of the different State flowers of the United States?
D. A. R.
Iowa—Wild rose.
Maine—Pine cone and tassel.
Michigan—Apple blossom.
Montana—Bitter root.
Nebraska—Goldenrod.
Oregon—Oregon grape.
Vermont—Red clover.
Colorado—White and blue columbine.
Oklahoma—Mistletoe.
Utah—Sage shrub.
California—California poppy.
Ohio—Sycamore.
Kansas—Sunflower.
Minnesota—Moccasin flower.
Nevada—Sage brush.
Washington—Rhododendron.
Georgia—Cherokee rose.
New York—Goldenrod.
Mr. Frick's Address.
Inform me of the address of H. C. Frick for the month of June.
D. Pittsburg, Pa.
Longevity.
Is longevity increasing or decreasing?
P. E. W.
Frank Jewett Mathers, Jr., in an article in the December, 1910, issue of Scribner's says: "The indications that life is longer than it used to be. It is asserted that the average duration of human life is thirty-three years. About a quarter of the people on the earth die before the age of six years, about a half before the age of sixteen, and only one out of 100 born reaches the age of sixty-five."

HONORARY TITLES WILL BE BESTOWED

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.
KING GEORGE has a number of human sticks at his disposal. They are not termed thus in any official capacity, but in the private, the designations of Gold and Silver Sticks to His Majesty are titles of high honor. So, too, are the terms Black Rod, White Rod, Green Rod, Scarlet Rod, and now Blue Rod. The latter title has, according to a recent issue of the official London Gazette, been bestowed by George V. on Sir William Baillie Hamilton, who for many years has been chief clerk of the Admiralty, and who was appointed by King Edward on his accession, to be principal official of the Admiralty. Sir Michael and St. George. It is as such that he has been invested with the title of Blue Rod; probably because the predominant color of the order, that is to say, of the mantle and the ribbon, is of Saxon blue. As Blue Rod, Sir William is entrusted with the organization of all the Admiralty connection with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, with the administration of its affairs, and with the care of the robes.

Green is the color of the ribbon and mantle of the Scottish Order of the Thistle, and that is why its officer of arms is known as the Green Rod, or the Earl of Mansfield. Charles George Barrington, formerly auditor of the royal civil list, and a relative of Lord Barrington, is known as the Green Rod, or the Earl of Mansfield. Charles George Barrington, formerly auditor of the royal civil list, and a relative of Lord Barrington, is known as the Green Rod, or the Earl of Mansfield.

On Saturday next, King George will, in accordance with the custom set by his father, give a picnic to the members of his family, his royal guests, and a few of the more favored of his English friends, at Virginia Water. Touring them obtain more than a glimpse thereof. If, indeed, they see it at all, and the only persons who are in a position to appreciate its sylvan beauty are those who have been invited as the private guests of the King and Queen.

Virginia Water is a creation of the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George III, and it was in the wake of his victory of Culloden that he availed himself of his position as ranger of the forest and ordered a wonderful landscape gardener. The lake includes islands, waterfalls, Grecian temples, and a number of ruins of a wonderful Museum; while floating on the waters is a twenty-ton brig, rigged and armed like a man-of-war of seventy years ago, which used to provide entertainment and instruction to King Edward and his brothers in their boyhood. (Copyright, 1911, by the Brentwood Company.)

A CARD.
To the Voters of Richmond:
Having before served as your Representative in the House of Delegates, I again offer myself as a candidate for the same position, believing that my former experience will enable me to do even better work than on that occasion. Respectfully,
GEO. B. STEEL
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